

THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 18, 1944

No. 20

Famous Editor Was One Of First 32 Foes Of Nazis

Dr. Georg Bernhard, for many years one of the leading editors and reporters in Europe, who for seventeen years was editor-in-chief of the 230-year-old "Vossische Zeitung," which suspended publication in Berlin after the Nazis came to power, died at Harlem Hospital, in New York. He was sixty-nine years old and lived at 50 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Dr. Bernhard, descendant of a Jewish family which lived in Germany for centuries, went into exile when Hitler assumed control of Germany and was among the first thirty-two foes of the Nazi government to be stripped of German citizenship.

He took a deep interest in Jewish affairs and was a deputy member of the Jewish Agency for Palestine as a representative of the German Jews, he was a member of the executive committee of the Jewish World Congress in Paris.

Dr. Bernhard's Paris Tageblatt was considered the world's first anti-Nazi daily. Read all over the world, by German-speaking anti-Nazis for nearly three years, it was also smuggled into Germany on a large scale. While he was away in Washington in 1936, however, the paper was surreptitiously sold to the Nazi Propaganda Office, and he was ousted. He started the Pariser Tageszeitung in its place. When the Germans entered Paris in 1940 Dr. Bernhard continued his work from Marseilles.

Since his arrival in New York he had been a member of the staff of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, affiliated with the American and World Jewish Congresses.

Remembered as one of Germany's leading democratic journalists, Dr. Bernhard played an important role in the German Republic and was a close friend of many of the rank-and-file members of the government. During the World War, his articles in "Vossische Zeitung" were generally credited as almost official documents since he had access to the highest places in the government.

One of the most sensational of his articles during the world war demanded the sinking of all ships bound for Great Britain, whether armed or not.

Dr. Bernhard served from 1924 to 1928 in the Reichstag as a member of the Democratic party. He also was invited by Chancellor (Continued on Page Eight)

Rabbi Aids Refugee Travel In Turkey

Dr. Isaac Herzog, chief rabbi of Palestine, declared on his arrival at Ankara, Turkey, that "large numbers of suffering Jews may yet be rescued if the Allied and neutral countries follow the lead of the United States."

Dr. Herzog came to Turkey—which has become the only gateway through which Jews of southeastern Europe can make their way to safety—to facilitate the travel of refugees.

Thousands of Jews have been allowed to pass through Turkey to various havens of refuge, particularly Palestine. Turkey not only facilitated their transit but in many cases helped these unfortunate by providing them with food and temporary shelter.

This is not the first time in history that Turkey has come to the rescue of persecuted peoples. She has as credit another great act of mercy, Dr. Herzog recalled, when he said "the supremely humane attitude of the Turkish Government and people to the exiles from Spain many centuries ago was one of the great examples of humanitarianism in history for which Turkey has never been forgotten."

Dr. Herzog expressed confidence that Turkish good will and the United States Government efforts open great possibilities for saving a substantial number of European Jews. He highly praised the United States and British ambassadors at Ankara for "the deep interest" they are showing in his work.

Great Neurologist Dies In New York

Dr. Bernard Sachs, world authority on neurology and former president of the New York Academy of Medicine, died in New York in his apartment in the Hotel Plaza, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, after an illness of several months. He was eighty-six years old.

The board of trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 100th Street, where Dr. Sachs, founder of the hospital's neurological division, was consulting neurologist, said of him: "His scientific contributions to his special field of neurology and psychiatry (Continued on Page Eight)

Head \$550,000 Drive For Institutions

Roger W. Straus of New York, President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the \$550,000 Joint Fund Campaign of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College, Irving S. Florsheim, prominent Chicago shoe manufacturer, will serve as treasurer of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations is made up of 310 synagogue consistencies of the United States and Canada. The organization was founded in 1873 by Isaac Mayer Wise who established the Hebrew Union College two years later.

Mr. Straus, who holds an honorary doctor's degree from the Hebrew Union College, is co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and honorary president of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods. He is co-editor of "The American Way," and the author of "Religion, Liberty and Democracy." During World War One he served as Captain in the Intelligence Department. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, vice-president of Emanuel Congregation, New York, and a member at large of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Florsheim, who has been President of the Florsheim Shoe Company since 1926, has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Temple Shalom, Chicago, as a Director of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee. During World War One he was a Lieutenant with the Naval Reserve Force.

Singer Wrote Of Polish Jews

Israel Joshua Singer, Yiddish author and playwright, whose works were translated into many languages, died of a heart attack in his home at 258 Riverside Drive, New York. He was 50 years old.

His novels, which dealt with Polish Jews, included "The Brothers Ashkenazi," "Yoshe Kalb" and "The Family Carovsky," dramatizations of which were produced by Maurice Schwartz.

The English translation by Maurice Samuel of "The Brothers Ashkenazi" was published in 1936 in a review in the New York Times of Sept. 11, 1936, Ralph Thompson described this story of the rise and fall of two Polish Jews as "serious, solid and eloquent... a memorable piece of fiction."

His "Yoshe Kalb" was produced by the Yiddish Art Theatre with great success in 1933, and his "The Family Carovsky" was a hit here in 1941.

Born in the village of Blazow, Russian Poland, the son of Pinchas Singer and Sheva Shterman Singer, he spent his childhood in the small town of Leonow, near Warsaw. Later the family moved to Warsaw, where the father was a clerical magistrate.

Young Singer was made to devote himself to the study of the Talmud and other theological works but contrived to read modern Hebrew literature secretly. At the age of 18 he left home, without money or trade, and lived in poverty for a long time while engaged in the study of languages, history, geography, mathematics and the sciences without the aid of school or tutor. To eke out a bare existence, he canvassed trade for enlargement photographs, painted children in Hebrew, modeled for painters and sculptors and accepted other odd jobs.

For a short time he was a private in the Russian Army, having been conscripted during the first World War. He arrived in Poland during the German occupation and was compelled to do manual labor for a meagre wage.

At the start of the Russian revolution, he moved to Kiev and there made his debut as a writer, beginning with short stories that appeared in Yiddish periodicals. But in 1920 a livelihood he worked as (Continued on Page Eight)

Rosenwald Endorses Abrogation Of White Paper And Opposes Jewish State As U. S. House Committee Hears Judaism Defined

Lessing Rosenwald, appearing before the U. S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on February 8, endorsed a resolution advocating United States intervention to obtain abrogation of the British White Paper ending Jewish immigration to Palestine and urged deletion from the document of that portion which anticipates the establishment of a Jewish State in the Holy Land.

Representatives John McCormack, Democrat, and Joseph Martin Jr., Republican, majority and minority leaders, led a procession of House members, all of whom favored the resolution introduced by Russell Wright of Connecticut, Wright of Pennsylvania, Democrat, the latter a member of the committee.

Mr. Rosenwald agreed with all the other speakers in contending that the White Paper violated the provision of the mandate under which Britain assumed administration of affairs in Palestine.

He was emphatic on opposing inclusion in resolution of the matter reading:

"That the United States shall use its good offices and take up appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, ultimately reconstituting Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

"The concept of the theocratic state has long since passed," he declared. The Nazi system in Germany had been founded upon a national creed and "the Hitlerian concept is an attempt to the civil world."

Speaking in opposition of the American Council for Judaism, he argued that an autonomous state should be established in Palestine. The rights of all citizens, Christian, Mohammedan and Jewish, should be equal and responsibility divided, not resting exclusively with the Jews.

"The Jewish people," he asserted, "are not organized politically. They are not and do not want to be a political unit. They are united only in their common derivation from a great religion. The second part of this resolution can only create confusion and difficulties. We oppose the effort to create a Jewish state as a policy of defeatism."

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland and Dr. Carl F. Friedrich, director of the School of Overseas Administration at Harvard, maintained the abrogation of the White Paper probably would not lead to disorders and bloodshed.

Representative Wright and Eberhart of Pennsylvania and Emanuel Celler, Arthur D. Klein and William B. Barry of New York, Democrats, and Hamilton Fish of New York, Christian A. Hester of Massachusetts, Thomas Rolph of California and Joseph E. Talbot of Connecticut, Republicans, made statements and presented individual and from Jewish groups supporting the resolution.

Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee concentrated on February 9 on obtaining an accurate definition of Judaism, with some witnesses contending that it is a religion, and as such the only cohesive factor among Jews, and others maintaining that it is traditional and in the acceptance of a majority, both a religion and a nationality says the New York Times.

Because a decision on this point loomed as basic to the status of a projected Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, it persisted throughout the hearing on a resolution, seeking abrogation of the British White Paper, under which further Jewish immigration into the Holy Land will cease March 31.

The point at issue was the possible domination of the State by the church as enunciated by Representative Francis P. Bolton of Ohio, a member of the committee, who commented:

"We in this country have based our government on a cleavage between church and State. This raises a question in my mind as to whether we could recommend to Britain that she set up a State based on a church. I feel that we should have a more thorough study of the matter at this time."

because it might set a precedent in our foreign policy."

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Israel Goldstein, heading the American Zionist Emergency Council and the Zionist Organization of America, respectively, expounded the point of view that Jews are both a religious and a national group. They were supported by Rabbi James C. Heller, formerly president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and Rabbi Wolf Gold, president of Mitzrahi.

Dissenting were Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Philadelphia, also a former president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and Lessing Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa., who continued testimony. Both opposed that provision of the measure which seeks endorsement for the creation of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, while heartily endorsing the part referring to establishment of a Jewish

homeland there and the resumption of Jewish immigration.

Rabbi Silver at one point in his argument stated "that Mr. Rosenwald is back in 1917 with that group of people who opposed the Balfour Declaration. Fortunately that point of view has not prevailed among the Jewish people or in the world at large."

Mr. Rosenwald appealed to Chairman Bolton that these comments be stricken from the record and by a voice vote the committee agreed.

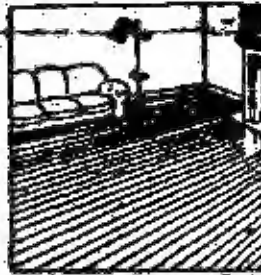
Dr. Silver emphasized that in setting up a Jewish state in Palestine, which is contemplated in the resolution if and when the Jewish element becomes a majority there, the objective would be to make it Jewish only to the extent that England is English or France French. In other words, he explained, non-Jews would have the same rights as other nationals (Continued on Page Eight)

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Ninety-Seventh Annual Report
MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1944.

For the year ended December 31, 1943, the Bank has the honor to present to you the following statement of its financial condition and operations.

The Bank's assets at the end of the year were \$1,000,000.00, an increase of \$100,000.00 over the year ended December 31, 1942. This increase was due to the following factors:

- Deposits: \$800,000.00
- Loans: \$100,000.00
- Investments: \$100,000.00

The Bank's liabilities at the end of the year were \$1,000,000.00, an increase of \$100,000.00 over the year ended December 31, 1942. This increase was due to the following factors:

- Deposits: \$800,000.00
- Loans: \$100,000.00
- Investments: \$100,000.00

The Bank's net income for the year ended December 31, 1943, was \$100,000.00, an increase of \$10,000.00 over the year ended December 31, 1942. This increase was due to the following factors:

- Interest income: \$80,000.00
- Dividend income: \$10,000.00
- Other income: \$10,000.00

The Bank's net expense for the year ended December 31, 1943, was \$10,000.00, an increase of \$1,000.00 over the year ended December 31, 1942. This increase was due to the following factors:

- Interest expense: \$8,000.00
- Other expense: \$2,000.00

The Bank's net profit for the year ended December 31, 1943, was \$90,000.00, an increase of \$9,000.00 over the year ended December 31, 1942. This increase was due to the following factors:

- Interest income: \$80,000.00
- Dividend income: \$10,000.00
- Other income: \$10,000.00
- Interest expense: \$8,000.00
- Other expense: \$2,000.00

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- Other income: \$10,000.00
- Interest expense: \$8,000.00
- Other expense: \$2,000.00

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fleishman, Dorchester Street West, have returned from Sarnia, Ont., where they visited their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Black, and daughter, Joan.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bornstein, Victoria Avenue, have returned from Lac Brule.

Mrs. Mortimer Silverstein, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a holiday at Lac Brule.

Mrs. Fred Schreiber, of Ann Arbor, Mich., visited her parents, Dr. Edlow and Mrs. S. Edlow, Grosvenor Avenue.

Mrs. E. Levine, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending ten days at Ivry.

Mrs. B. Caplan, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a few days in Ottawa, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. Stream.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Benson, Windsor Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

Corporal Sophie Fitch, U.S.A., and Mrs. Monte Kandel, of New York, are visiting their sisters, Misses Anne and Brana Fitch, Port Street.

Mrs. Nelson Phillips, who visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, Cote St. Antoine Road, has returned to her home in New Jersey.

Mrs. R. J. Sapera, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned from Lac Brule.

Mrs. Rose Hoffman, Grosvenor Avenue, is in Perth Amboy, N. J., visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hoffman.

Balfour Brickner, son of Rabbi and Mrs. Barnett B. Brickner, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilles, Sunnyside Avenue.

Miss Nina Mae Finkelstein, Olivier Avenue, spent a few days at Ste. Jovite.

Mrs. E. Schwartz, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. P. Goldman, Victoria Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Perlman, Claremont Avenue, have returned from Lac Brule.

Mrs. Albert Michael, Victoria Avenue, is spending a week at Ivry.

Miss Anita Ein, Chesterfield Avenue, is back from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. S. Marmorestein, Cedar Avenue, has returned from a two week holiday at Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. C. Davis Goodman, Westmount Boulevard, has returned from Ivry.

Mrs. H. Robinson, Cote St. Antoine Road, is spending a week at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Sherbrooke Street West, have left to spend six weeks in Florida.

Mrs. Howard Lewinson, Sherbrooke Street West, entertained at an evening party in honor of Miss Billie Goldman, a bride-elect, and the latter's aunt, Mrs. E. Schwartz, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wigdor, of Toronto, formerly of Vancouver, B.C., visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wigdor, Maplewood Avenue.

Jack Jacobson, 4668 Esplanade Avenue, is spending a week at Cote des Monts, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Dorothy Holzberg, Park Avenue, is visiting relatives and friends in New York.

Miss Fannie Scheffer, Quebec Avenue, is spending a few days in New York, visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Goldstone.

Mrs. Israel Ornstein, Durocher Street, has returned home after a week's stay at Cote des Monts, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Greene, Quebec Avenue, have returned home after a short stay in Toronto, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. B. Greene and family, 142 Beatrice Street.

Miss Ethel Steinberg, Hutchison Street, spent a few days visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clemen, in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Elms, St. Joseph

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Boulevard, have returned from a two-week holiday in the Laurentian Mountains.

Miss Clara Goodman, of Levis, Quebec, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Goodman, Lajole Avenue.

Miss Helen Popliger, de l'Epee Avenue, is back from an extended trip in New York and Miami Beach, Florida.

Jack Hattner and Stuart Wolf, of Toledo, Ohio, visited the former's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, 4632 Clark Street, for a week.

Misses Estelle Hunscher and Frances Katz, of New York, visited the former's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. Samit, de l'Epee Avenue, for two weeks, and went to Lake Placid, N.Y., before returning home.

Mrs. A. Straker, Duhamel Avenue, and Mrs. M. Gatis, St. Joseph Boulevard, West, have returned home after spending a few days at Cote des Monts, in Ste. Agathe.

A.C.I. Nathan Kaufman, R.C.A.F., of Seven Islands, was in New York, visiting his uncles and aunts, Mr. and Mrs. M. Tandelnick, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Ship. He is now spending the rest of his furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kaufman, 4397 St. Urbain Street.

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Hutchison Street, has returned from Brooklyn, N.Y., where she visited her daughters, Mrs. H. Polsky and Mrs. L. Jaeger, for four weeks.

S. W. Smolkin, of Cornwall, Ont., was in Montreal, visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Israel Ornstein, Durocher Street.

Miss Lillian Holzberg, Park Avenue, is visiting relatives in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grover, Quebec Avenue, entertained at dinner, in honor of her brother, Sergeant Moe Trager, of Prince George, B.C.

Misses Irene Luck and Rae Shmire were hostesses at luncheon at El Morocco, in honor of Miss Billie Goldman, a bride-elect of March 5. A coffee table was presented. Also present were Misses Pearl Merzon and Rivi Shmire.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. S. Gorodetsky, 1565 Van Horne Avenue, entertained at tea at Eaton's for her daughter, Pearl, whose marriage to Newton Migodovsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Migodovsky, 1537 Van Horne, will take place on June 4. Covers were laid for fifty guests, and Miss Gorodetsky was presented with a set of silver flatware.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Deitcher, 635 Bloomfield Avenue, entertained seventy guests at two successive evenings in honor of the engagement of their son, Nathan, to Rosa, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. M. Master, Hutchison Street. Miss Master was presented with a gift by Mr. and Mrs. Deitcher.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Tietelman, 4552 Esplanade Avenue, entertained at a playden-habon for their son, Peter, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ruda, and of Mrs. J. Tietelman. Rabbi J. Twersky officiated. The thirty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Ruda was announced, and they were presented with a silver candelabra. Fifty guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Saxe, Dundas Avenue, were hosts at a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. J. Smiley and Mr. and Mrs. M. Saxe. Other guests were: Mesdames C. Saxe, B. Simcovitch, A. Garber, M. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. R. Saxe, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brazer, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bender, Mr. and Mrs. H. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. A. Isenman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg, Misses Claire and Evelyn Saxe, D. Simcoe, M. Simcoe, Alfred Garber, and Jerry Saxe.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Spiegel, 4000 Jeanne Mance Street, entertained in honor of their brother, Gabriel Posner, who has returned home from Dundurn, Sask. Present were: his father, Samuel Posner; Mr. and Mrs. A. Zingheim and son, Sol; Mr. and Mrs. S. Posner and daughter, Sarah; and Mrs. A. Posner and son, Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Posner, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Posner, Mrs. J. Wenik, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stein, C. Kanigoyg, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacobson and son, Jack. Mesdames S. Posner and A. Posner assisted.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jacobson, 4609 Esplanade Avenue, were honored at a surprise party with fifty guests by their children, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Posner and Jack Jacobson, in celebration of their thirtieth wedding anniversary. They were presented with a chest of silver by their children. Mrs. Jacobson wore a black dress, with a corsage of roses. Mesdames I. Miller and Samuel Jacobson and Miss Eva Jacobson assisted at tables decorated with roses, daffodils, and tulips. A telegram was read, from their son, Pte. Samuel Jacobson, R.C.A.S.C., stationed at Long Branch, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. William Borkowsky, 4412 Drole Street, celebrated their fourth wedding anniversary at a supper party, with Mr. and Mrs. M. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Glassman, Mr. and Mrs. H.

Labitsky, Mr. and Mrs. A. Grinich, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ship, Mr. and Mrs. K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. B. Glick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lohner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Miller, Misses Molly and Clara Kaufman, Mary and Eva Wagner, Sara Mindel, and Irwin Glassman. Mrs. C. Kaufman and Misses Molly and Clara Kaufman assisted.

Misses Harriet Cohen, Sarah Goroff, and Paula Wilder entertained at a surprise birthday party for Miss Yella Levine, who wore a black velvet dress, with a corsage of white carnations. The table was decorated in green and white, with daffodils and tulips. Others present were: Misses Phyllis Cohen, Rena Richstone, Ann Bessier, Vera Margolius, Ben Levine, Reba Wilder, Eva Bezonsky, Fanny Markman, Queenie Cohen, Ruth Hall, and I. Hall, Melvin Freedman, C. Goldenberg, H. Kamichuk, E. Segal, David Forus, Ben Delansky, Asher Bregman, Larry Goodfriend, Alex Aronoff, Abe Stecovitch, Morris Zweig, Pte. Louis Lerner, Lance-Corporal Nat. Rudakoff, Lance-Corporal Saul Smith, Corporal Joe Greenstone, Jack Lazare, Saul Koslick, Samuel Smith, Morton Levitt, and Bernard Mankolsky. Miss Harriet Cohen presided, assisted by Misses Sarah Goroff and Paula Wilder.

Mrs. A. Leithman 3502 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and Mrs. S. Herscovitch, 5249 Park Avenue, entertained at a luncheon presentation of a pair of comodes at El Morocco, in honor of Mrs. P. Baker, who celebrated her twenty-seventh wedding anniversary. Mrs. Baker wore a black dress, trimmed with gold sequins, with a corsage of white carnations. The table was decorated with a corsage of Tallinn roses, and Mrs. Herscovitch, mauve, with a corsage of yellow roses. The table was adorned with spring flowers and had covers for seventeen, others present being: Mesdames M. M. Baker, S. Kite, S. Cohen, L. Schwartz, P. Rosen, H. Michaels, L. Felefsky, M. Palefsky, J. Palefsky, I. Pall, N. Kravitz, Misses Madeleine Duroche, Marcelle Dietrich, and Mildred Leithman.

Mrs. Joan Glickman, Marcl Avenue, is leaving on Sunday for Hollywood, Cal., to visit her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Glickman.

Mrs. M. Schaubert, Kent Avenue, has returned home after spending three weeks in Parkchester and New York.

Cpl. Zola A. Yossom, of Hunter's Field, Georgia, spent a furlough with his mother, Mrs. L. Yossom, Decarie Boulevard.

Mrs. D. Weissman and daughter, Muriel, Vendome Avenue, have left to spend the remainder of the winter in Miami Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Charles Shale, Lacombe Avenue, is spending a week at Ivy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Damer, of Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Drucker, Cote St. Luc Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bressler, of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Moscovitz, Glovert Avenue.

Mrs. B. Friedman, Queen Mary Road, visited her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Allen, in Toronto.

Mrs. Joseph Mandelbaum, of Albany, N.Y., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Wilanski, Prud'homme Avenue.

Mrs. J. Fandera, Marlowe Avenue, has returned from Lac Brule. Miss Shirley Hollinger, Ponsard Avenue, spent a few days in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Asch and family, Dufferin Road, spent a few days at their country home in Val Morin.

AT THE SERVICE- MEN'S CENTRE IN MONTREAL

"Come and be our Valentine," the Servicemen's Centre said to the men in uniform, who are welcome there at all other times, too, of course. For this occasion, the Centre was festive in lights, paper lace, and puffy red hearts. A red lollipop was the prize in a treasure hunt, during an evening when a novelty Valentine dance brought the servicemen together, for a sentimental time of hearts and flowers.

Servicemen who were due to leave on an overseas drafting were anxious to have voice recordings made to send to their families and their girls. This would be their last chance, and they were so pleased and delighted to be able to use it, that the centre was kept open for an hour past the usual closing period one evening for the purpose. It didn't matter, of course, that they sent seven recordings to the same girl. Perhaps they were trying to counteract the ominous warning, pinned up on the messages board, against leap-year.

Servicemen, who were being transferred to North Battleford, Saskatchewan, were making elaborate plans to move the centre and its hostesses, officers of the day, and all the workers out to the new station. "It's fun at the Canadian Jewish Congress Centre," they said. That's what they all say.

Mrs. K. A. Friedman, Meridian Road, spent a few days in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. J. Usher, Queen Mary Road, is leaving this Friday to spend a week at Ivy.

Miss Beattie Block, of Fredericton, N.B., is visiting her sister, Miss Bertha Block, Queen Mary Road.

Mrs. M. Bald, Harvard Avenue, has returned from a holiday at Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. T. Vineberg, Prud'homme Avenue, has returned from Sherbrooke, where she spent several weeks visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Smith. Mrs. J. Nothin, Brodeur Avenue, entertained at luncheon at Eaton's in honor of Mrs. A. Damer, of Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rochberg, 4000 St. Mary Street, were at home at Shalom Hashomayim assembly hall, in honor of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Arthur. The table decorations were of chrysanthemums and daffodils and champagne-colored tapers. Mrs. Rochberg wore a black and pink lace dress, and a corsage of pink roses. Her guest, Mrs. A. Eisenstein, wore a blue sequin dress, and a corsage of pink roses. The tea table was in charge of Mesdames M. Berson and M. Fraiberg, assisted by Mesdames L. Brickin, H. Gold, A. Kushner, and H. Gerlier. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Eisenstein, of West New York, N.J.

Staying at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Arthur Ball, Irving Solick, Miss Adele McKinley, Mrs. S. Spiegel, Nathan Smith, Irving Hershorn, Jack Jacobson, Ann Jacobson, of Brockville, Ont.; Ily Block, Al. Salomon, Joseph Fogel, Misses Esther Marks, Florence Gersovitz, Esther Segler, W. Weinstein, Sidney Meidel, Corp. and Mrs. N. L. Salomon, Harold Grinich, Sol. Minden, Sidney Altrows, Misses Sara Shatsky, Sylvia Belsion, Ruth Zelnicker, Mrs. J. Pellati, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy, Moe Lieberman, Morris Bleber, Miss Celia Jaffe, Irwin Schaefer, Bernard Cohen, Bernard Schwartz, David Horlick, LAC Nat. Alper, Misses Lillian Selick, Dorothy Gottlieb, Anita Zimman, Mrs. S. Zimman, Misses Lillian Sager, Sophie Glaser, Harry Kositsky, M. Skarf, Mr. and Mrs. I. Simmerman, George Handelman, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Saksida, Mr. and Mrs. Moe Wolfe, AC David Nameroff, Miss Anna Marsh, Laz. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldberg, Miss Claire Schwartz, L. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schactman.

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BAR-MITZVAHS

Frank Guttman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Guttman, 720 Wismar Avenue, will be called to the Reading of the Law on Saturday morning, February 25, at Adath Israel Synagogue. No cards are being sent out.

More than 2,000 Jews are living now on Canadian farms, a third of them on settlements sponsored by the I.C.A. Five of the larger settlements produce yearly over 400,000 bushels of grain.

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I CAN SAY VERY truthfully that there never has been a time when the leaders of finance and business were more conscious of their responsibility to the general public as well as to their employees, than they are at the present time. The attitude of management today is one of enquiry and research into ways and means of reducing costs, giving better service and improving employer-employee relations. I am satisfied that leaders in industry command the respect and confidence of the public as never before.



THE INSURANCE business can point with pride to a record of achievement that is commensurate only with its opportunity for service. The fact that our Canadian life insurance companies have weathered the financial gales incident to war and depression and that policyholders' claims have been met in full, and that the companies have gained in strength and size as well as in responsibility, reflects both sound management and continuing confidence on the part of the public.



Objection has been raised to our competitive system, particularly as it has to do with the use of agents. It is claimed that if we were not to employ agents we could provide cheaper insurance to the public. That has definitely not been proven. The life insurance representative furnishes a useful public service. It is probably well within the mark to say that perhaps not more than 10% of the business that is now in force would exist if active solicitation for business had not been resorted to. Furthermore, the agents have furnished many an-

I wish briefly to allude to two other points of criticism that have been lodged against the life companies. One has to do with the interlocking directorates, and the other has to do with the general policy underlying companies' investments. I confess that I am surprised sometimes that we are able to get men of such high standing and sound business judgment to give their time and advice and accept their share of the responsibility of management for the fees that are paid. I do not deny that many of our Directors are associated in some capacity or other with other institutions, but that is merely another way of saying that the men who are most desirable are the men who are most sought. In my own experience I know of no Director who has sought any favour for himself or any other institution with which he is connected except that of promoting the best interest of the North American Life.

Along with thousands of other policyholders in this and other companies, you have a vital stake in everything that life insurance stands for. Those who are at present advocating the nationalization of the life companies are not, we believe, primarily concerned with whether the companies are well or poorly conducted. If they are to succeed in socializing industry, and in expropriating all means of production, they must first have access to the savings of the people—your bank deposits, your equity in your life insurance and other savings. The fact that you are an owner of a life insurance policy is proof that you have saved and have planned, and that you have exercised your God-given privilege to safeguard your savings according to your best judgment. Are you willing to jeopardize what you now have for a promissory note in the fantastic belief that the maker of the note is better able to manage your affairs than you are yourself, or that his professed altruism can take the place of your enlightened self interest?



The investment policy of our life companies is necessarily controlled by the terms of the Dominion Insurance Act. Parliament, very rightly we believe, in prescribing the type of investments we can make strongly stresses the trustee nature of our business. The underlying thought in all investment policy is that within the limitation of the Insurance Act itself it should be the aim to secure the largest return for our policyholders compatible with security and safety. We believe

W. W. Murray
President and General Manager.

Excerpts from the address given at the 63rd Annual Meeting.

FEATURES FROM THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

"So far as the Company is concerned there have been guiding principles that have contributed greatly to our progress and success. Our affairs have been managed at a moderate rate of expense with a definite trend towards reduction in recent years. Constant effort has been made to keep our plans of insurance and annuity contracts up to date with the result that our field force is in a position to offer the best that ingenuity and experience can devise for the ever increasing and complex needs of the insuring public. The results of the year are a clear indication of the increasing confidence placed by the public in the insurance business, and in a special sense reflect the high opinion that our own Company has so justly earned."

Premiums Collected	\$ 9,351,559	Business in Force	\$308,127,791
Policy Benefits Paid	4,802,203	Total Assets Held	82,550,644
New Business Effectuated	40,633,625	Special Reserves and Surplus	6,654,502

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[illegible]

Memorial For Brigadier General Kisch Headed By General Montgomery

Endorsing the project of the American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa to honor and perpetuate the memory of Brigadier General Frederick H. Kisch, chief engineer of the British Eighth Army and trustee of the Haifa Institute, through the establishment of the Kisch Memorial Laboratories for Electrical and Industrial Engineering at the Institute, General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Committee of Sponsors of the project. Professor Albert Einstein is chairman and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg and Dr. Chaim Weizmann are co-chairmen of the Committee.

General Montgomery cabled his acceptance to Dr. Einstein November 14 in reply to the latter's invitation. In his message sent through General Dwight D. Eisenhower from Algiers and transmitted to Dr. Einstein by the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department in Washington, he said: "No soldier in this army served more faithfully and gallantly."

Efforts are under way to organize support for the Kisch Memorial in Canada, England, South Africa and Australia, where Brigadier General Kisch had many personal friends and was well known for his distinguished achievements as soldier, engineer and political chief of the Jewish Agency.

The memorial project calls for the establishment of laboratories for electrical and industrial engineering at the Haifa Institute and to that end the Society has undertaken to raise a special capital fund of \$500,000. This will be an earmarked fund which will go in its entirety towards the building of the Kisch Laboratories. All expenses in connection with the project will be defrayed out of the dues of the members of the Society.

Brigadier General Kisch was killed at the height of the Tunisian Campaign on April 7, 1943, while leading a party that cleared away land-mines in front of the British forces at Bizerte. A Colonel in World War I, he later settled in Palestine. From 1923 to 1931 he was political chief of the Jewish Agency of Palestine; afterwards he

engaged in work designed to promote the industrial development of the country. He lived in Haifa and served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Technion. At the outbreak of the present conflict he enlisted with the British Army. As chief engineer of the Eighth Army he headed a group of Jewish engineers from Palestine which organized the fortification and transportation systems of the 8th Army in its pursuit of Rommel across North Africa.

Wise And LaGuardia Clash On Drew Case

In an unexpected debate before an audience that had anticipated only a brief address of welcome, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New

York, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise clashed over the retention of Paoloman James L. Drew on the police force after his departmental trial and acquittal on charges of associating with subversive and acquitted on charges of associating with subversive and anti-Semitic elements, reports the New York Herald Tribune.

Speaking at the Hotel Pennsylvania before a national conference to combat anti-Semitism, the Mayor defended the decision of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valenine in the Drew case, and added: "If there is any one who believes that the Mayor has been negligent in his duty, charges should be filed against the Mayor with the Governor who has the power to remove the Mayor."

As the Mayor prepared to leave the platform at the conclusion of his speech, Rabbi Wise rose from his seat at the Mayor's left and mentioned the Mayor into it. Rabbi Wise then took over the speaker's stand to ask why testimony on the Drew case had never been made public and to disagree with virtually all the Mayor had said. Con-

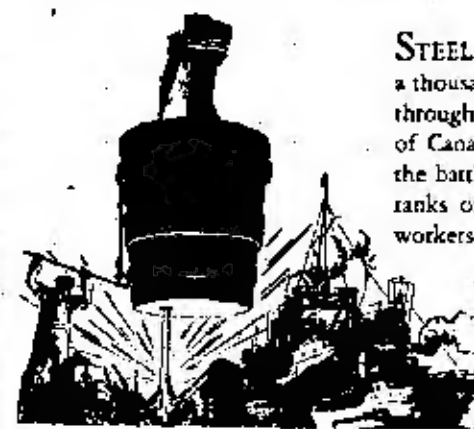
cluding, he gave way again to Mr. LaGuardia, who offered a brief rebuttal. Each interjected remarks from time to time while the other spoke.

Although Rabbi Wise throughout was warm in his personal praise of the Mayor, he criticized several phases of the handling of the Drew case. He said a Jew should have been on the investigating committee and that the manner in which the departmental trial was conducted should have been made public.

"We believe, we may be utterly mistaken - that the Herlands report was absolutely against Police Commissioner Drew," said Rabbi Wise. "I understand," he said, "that anti-Semitic material was found in Drew's personal possession." (At this point the Mayor said, "Admitted.") Rabbi Wise continued, "Was that evidence submitted?"

The Mayor was virtually requested to discuss the Drew case in the introductory remarks made by Carl Sherman, former Assistant Attorney General of New York, and a Jew, who was chairman of the conference.

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The Strength of Alcoholic Beverages

During the past several months, a number of misleading statements have been circulated regarding the strength of alcoholic beverages sold under the new Federal regulations. The following facts will no doubt help to clear up a greatly exaggerated situation.

Before the new regulations concerning strength were imposed, the alcoholic strength of beverages sold in this province such as Scotch whisky, rye whisky, gin, cognac and brandy, was approximately 42.8 percent alcohol by volume, corresponding to 75 degrees proof (British Proof Spirit) or its equivalent — 25 degrees underproof (25 U.P.)

That was the situation before the new regulations of November, 1942 were applied. This new wartime law specified that all alcoholic beverages which were to be bottled and placed on the market were not to be stronger than 30 degrees underproof (30 U.P.)—that is, 70 degrees proof or its equivalent, 40 percent alcohol by volume. Thus it can be seen that most of our alcoholic beverages had their alcoholic strength re-

duced from 42.8 percent alcohol to 40 percent alcohol.

From these facts it is easily realized that alcoholic beverages in general have not been greatly altered. And it is interesting to note in passing that in Great Britain, most of the alcoholic beverages offered for sale are no stronger than 30 degrees underproof (30 U.P.) Scottish distillers and all others who engage themselves in this business would be surprised indeed, if told that this particular alcoholic strength indicated an adulteration of their products. A number of these same overseas products are also offered for sale at a strength of 40 degrees underproof (40 U.P.) which corresponds to 60 degrees proof or its equivalent, 34.3 percent alcohol by volume.

The Quebec Liquor Commission publishes this information in the hope that the public will reply to those who see fit to pretend that all alcoholic beverages sold in Quebec today are adulterated heavily. It also takes this occasion to point out to the public that it is in no way responsible for the present situation which was brought about by regulations imposed by Federal authorities. The situation in Quebec is exactly the same as that existing in every other province of the Dominion where alcoholic beverages are sold.

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MONSKY PILOTS 10,000th FLYING FORTRESS TO ENGLAND

Lieut. Hubert W. Monsky, member of Omaha Bnai B'rith and son of Henry Monsky, president of Bnai B'rith, piloted the 10,000th Flying Fortress to cross the Atlantic in the joint transatlantic Ferry Command of the United States Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force when he put his Fortress safely down at a British airfield on Christmas eve after a flight of just over nine hours.

Lieutenant Monsky, who has made a number of transatlantic flights since he was assigned to the Ferry Command four months ago, enlisted as a buck private in December, 1940. He received his wings in December, 1942. Prior to his assignment to the Ferry Command, he was in the domestic army service. Lieutenant Monsky is a former all-star football player at the University of Nebraska and a member of Zeta Beta Tau fraternity.

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F. F. Cohen, Editor. Rabbi H. J. Stern, Contributing Editor.
George W. Cohen, Manager.

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius

FEBRUARY 18, 1944

VOL. XXVI, No. 20

The Answer To Westbrook Pegler On Anti-Semitism

By Philip Wyllie, In The Miami (Florida) Daily News

Westbrook Pegler, America's stuck whistle, stopped his Johnny-one-note campaign against crooks in labor long enough the other day to mutter that there wasn't any anti-Semitism in America—just people worrying about it—and what was all the fuss? Well, some of my best friends are anti-Semites. I know that the very great majority of Americans do not take part in this sinister fed-poll have made that clear; but there is too much of it here in Miami, and in New York, Boston and Chicago for the comfort of common citizens like me. To say it doesn't exist is like putting a brick on the safety valve. That's what a columnist is, isn't it, Peg? People like you and me ought to use a pound of steam and the free press to get the record straight. Jews can't. They would be arguing against those who have already condemned them. That leaves us. Therefore, your Analyst is putting out an Extra.

I have heard hundreds of malicious charges brought against the Jews by people I know, most of whom should know better. These charges are always of two kinds: either charges that could be made with exactly equal truth against all humanity, or else "The people who make them are unable or unwilling to check fact and find out truth. So they repeat lies without the slightest realization of their origin or their monstrosity."

They blame Jews in particular for those human failings of which we are all guilty equally, and which have led to the misery of this hour, though it is plain even to them that the Jews have suffered most from it. That lack of logic, of heart, of wisdom, is at once the saddest and the saddest of man's weaknesses. Numerous times in his history, he has punished one group or another in spiteful vengeance for some calamity brought about by the greed or the stupidity of all groups together. Major did it most recently to Jews, then to Protestants and Catholics. Shall we follow him?

To be an anti-Semite is to repudiate our Constitution and to deny every syllable of meaning in the story of America. People don't think of that, but every law we have made is based upon the principle of the individual and his rights. Talk does not often lead to chaos. But there has never been a chaos that was not preceded by talk, much talk, all prejudiced, ignorant, underground, dishonest and evil. My mean-talking friends are not punning action. The very thought would make them shudder. But the tone their muttering takes is the sort that can stampede idiots—and has done so a thousand times. They are people who should not stand as poor examples to the less intelligent, the less decent, the vicious and morally deficient.

They just don't reason. They tell me—all of them—that some of their best friends are Jews, and that there are "fine" Jews. Five minutes later, they belittle and demean "Jews"—thus thrusting knives in the backs of those "best friends." They are too empty-headed to perceive that, by everybody else, their Jewish friends are automatically included in their generality. That is one measure of their stupidity. They ought to know if they are over 10 years old,

that the proportion of "fine" people among Gentiles runs just the same, to the last decimal point. And they should remember that whenever a group is discriminated or destroyed, mankind then has the tyrant or executioner to deal with. In such a case it would be themselves. Finally, they should have been taught this truth: Those who persecute one group inevitably turn upon others. I dare say 50 per cent of the anti-Semitic talkers known to me are also anti-Catholic. Suppose their words, which have the same darkling color that made pogroms in Europe, become reality? Against whom would they strike next?

But let us half-suppose it. Like the showed hillbillies in the false, let us turn propaganda into imagined reality. If it happened what? Suppose all Jews vanished at the stroke of midnight. What evil would be undone? What blessing would result? What's this talk all about?

The next day, there would still be as many crimes committed, per capita. Prisons would remain proportionately as full. The incidence of gangsters and rapists would rise slightly. The number of corrupt political leaders and office holders would hardly diminish by a handful. We'd lose ground in the war, where hundreds of thousands of good Allied soldiers were missing, and because the Axis would lose nobody. No problem of the peace would change a hairbreadth. Even Palestine would then be the Arab problem it always was. The strikers would still strike; John L. Lewis and Petillo would still haunt us. There would be 4 per cent more food—but distribution would buckle. 4 per cent more material for clothes—and nobody much left to make clothes, and, of course, taxes would rise 4 per cent. The movies and the radio wouldn't miss a beat, in spite of what the anti-Semites have said. Only the quality would suffer. The market would sag, but not collapse, for there are not that many Jews in it and the average Jew is poor, in spite, again, of the illiterate folk-tale.

No gain. What loss? Well, most of the people who make America laugh would be gone, for one thing. And many of the people who touch our hearts every day. Poets, writers, dramatists, journalists, best-loved radio and movie stars and musicians—thousands upon thousands of these. You can write the list yourself. We'd lose hundreds of great philanthropists, hundreds of lesser ones, and hundreds of thousands of the kindest people in America besides. Our culture would be knocked out and the throat of our birth would be cut. Quite a loss. But it's nothing. We'd lose so many scientists that the progress of man would be set back the length of your whole lifetime. We'd lose the millions of babies and adults their research was going to have saved. We'd lose thousands of men now thinking up instruments of victory—and all the uncountable engines they would have invented for the empire we call Future. If we had caused this, we'd lose the American Constitution and its Bill of Rights, our security, everybody's liberty, our self-respect, and the immortal souls of those who had contributed to the manly and catastrophic even by talk "Informa-

every friday

"Sometimes when people estimate me
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

As a rule this column does not write appeals for causes since they usually seem to speak so much more eloquently for themselves. But it has just received a unique call for help from New York City where the Bialystoker Home For The Aged, at 228 East Broadway, is having a hospital fund drive for \$100,000. Always noticeably weakened by flattery, the longer this column considers the Bialystoker Home campaign, the more merit it seems to find in it. Besides, what sort of Litvak would it be who would fail to realize that such an undertaking in the hands of Bialystokers must be full of blessings and minus any shortcomings?

More than limited in its actual knowledge of Bialystokers, this column prepared for the part it hopes to play in the final reconstruction of the hospital wards and expansion of the hospital facilities of the Home For The Aged by finding out more about the kind of people the Bialystokers were when they were in Bialystok, since it is impossible to have a good understanding of people without knowing something of their forebears and their family background. Well, it seems that the Bialystokers are something special, and you can say that again.

Investigation into the nature of the Jewish community of Bialystok included an interview with a Russian-born Jew who has worked and travelled in many parts of Europe and elsewhere and who is an authority on the make-up of countless communities. One day while he was in Bialystok he witnessed the funeral of a lowly tailor. In the cortege marched the entire community because the tailor was an educated man of fine character. The people were intelligent and progressive and formed a well-knit group, with trade schools and a Jewish school of higher education. They had institutions which were models of their kind, among them one of the finest Jewish hospitals in the country, a home for the aged, two free loan associations, and many benevolent societies.

Of course, Bialystok was always an industrial city and its Jewish community was the most prosperous in Lithuania. Jewish capital was responsible for the success of the chief industry, the manufacture of cloth, and the wealth of the city was due almost entirely to the Jews. The first Jewish millionaire in Russia was Isaac Zadobudovsky, ancestor of the leading family of Bialystok. The Jews were originally invited to settle there in the middle of the eighteenth century by the last owner before the incorporation into Russia. He built houses and stores for them at his own expense, and also a wooden synagogue.

In modern times they developed the textile, tobacco, lumber, and grocery industries, produced bank officials, writers in prose and poetry, and collected the meat-tax without fighting, contributed their quota of conscripts to the army, and their community was one of the five from which workers' circles sent delegates to a meeting in a little wooden house in Vilna, in 1897, where nine men and two women endangered their lives by forming the revolutionary Socialist Bund.

No wonder that Bialystokers feel that they can rely on their landsleit to run, not walk, to the nearest campaign headquarters where other Bialystokers are trying to better conditions somewhere or other. To do otherwise would not be nice, see. Remember, they are all from Bialystok or their parents or grandparents were, and responsibility for each other is bred in the bone.

With much dignity and self-confidence the superintendent of the Bialystoker Home For The Aged in New York writes to the editor of this Jewish paper in Canada as a matter of duty so that the Bialystokers here may be kept informed. His letter implies that if this campaign should come off without their knowing about it, God forbid, they would be missing something valuable to them, namely, the opportunity to be part of the good works that other Bialystokers are doing. It would not be right or fair to deprive them and the logic is plain. Moreover, the hospital superintendent's faith in humanity is not just confined to his own group. He feels that other groups and individuals, even though non-Bialystokers, would be glad to contribute to the hospital campaign, if informed, and he does not want to exclude them.

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the hospital. It has three hundred residents, ailing men and women, for whom it provides food, clothing, shelter. "And a warm, friendly, homelike atmosphere." Of course! Some day this column hopes to drop in there and see if they have any homemade wine and sponge cake. The war will be over by then and some Bialystokers may have been able to send gifts to the Home For The Aged through having read this. Anyway, this column is going to claim credit, and say thanks, too, for having been honored in the doing of a mitzvah. After all, once a Litvak, always a Litvak, no matter how far back or where you were born. Isn't that so?

tion, Please." would be wiped out. We'd lose Barney Baruch and Hedy Lamarr and Albert Einstein, and—He!!

Think. Think honestly. That's all it takes.

P.S. Is the next moment it took to set down the above facts, Mr. Pegler has changed his mind. He now sees that there is anti-Semitism. But he says, it is the doing of Marshall Field and P.M. They are responsible (in Pegler's nervous, fast-shifting brain) for every bit of the bigotry of unassimilated Americans and for the thoughtless cruelty of those other Americans who haven't a right to the dignity of that name, Marshall Field and P.M., eh? If that's true, then Pegler is responsible for all the strikes, and by his own definition! Come, come, pal! Get that whistle jammed on the old tune again! The new note's sour and screechy.

GREAT NEUROLOGIST DIES IN NEW YORK

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were landmarks which earned respect and admiration of the medical world and won for him an outstanding and commanding position in his profession.

Dr. Sachs, once expressed his convictions with a succinct remark. "Since my earliest days in the medical profession," he said, "I have felt that I would render service to the Jewish people if I could be as nearly like the best type of physicians of other creeds. In medicine I have never thought of myself as a Jew. I have been at all times an American physician, nothing more, nothing less."

"My aim has been to win the approval of my colleagues both in the practice of medicine and science. The man who is always conscious of his creed is likely to make a serious blunder."

When, in November, 1942, Dr. Sachs received a 100-page volume of original papers on the advances of neuropathology at a ceremony at Mount Sinai Hospital in honor of his sixty years of "participation in the progress of medicine" he offered a prescription for remaining young in spirit. "The joy of work is the joy of life," he said. "Don't let the Biblical 'three-score-and-ten' affect you. To add to the years simply counting them."

To the layman Dr. Sachs was perhaps best known for his contributions to child neurology. He did not hold with the school which taught that children should be allowed to grow up as unfettered as Rocky Mountain sheep, and he was dead set against Freudian emphasis on sex.

"Soon after the first year," he said, "every child should feel the weight of a rightfully exercised authority, a beneficent tyranny. A sense of obedience should be developed early or the child rules the parent. Child study today is overdone. There is no need to make sex the dominant influence in the life of a child." He thought that parents who talked baby talk to their children ought to be reprimanded. He considered gangster films "the best school of crime that ever existed."

In 1935 Dr. Sachs became director of a division of child neurology, known as Child Neurology Research, affiliated with the Neurological Institute of New York and made possible by an endowment from the Friedman Foundation, in memory of the late Colonel Michael Friedman, president of the Arman & Co.

A civic undertaking of Dr. Sachs, with which the public also was well acquainted, was the years of effort he devoted to a campaign for civic cleanliness. For a number of years he was chairman of the Committee of Twenty on Street and Outdoor Cleanliness, founded by the Academy of Medicine and through whose efforts new methods were introduced by the Sanitation Department.

Dr. Sachs was born in Baltimore, the son of Joseph and Sophia Baer Sachs. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1878 and received his medical degree from the University of Strasbourg in 1882. He began his career

as a Jewish Conference, a delegate group representing about 90 per cent of American Jewry, had voted 400 to 4 in support of such a move. In the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Dr. Heller added, there were only two dissenting voices.

Rabbi Wolpey of the dissent faction, posed a question as to how so small a land as Palestine, which he said at a maximum was able to assimilate only about 100,000 individuals a year, might be expected to accommodate an estimated 2,000,000 surviving European Jews if and when immigration were resumed after the war.

Expressing the belief that creation of a Jewish commonwealth would result in shutting off immigration into other lands for many who might want to settle elsewhere, the witness asked:

"Are we not doing a fearful injustice to those who remain? Shall we say to them, Hitler has been defeated but Hitlerism has triumphed?"

Representative James A. Wright, Democrat of Pennsylvania, a co-sponsor of the pending resolution, asked Rabbi Wolpey whether he believed that the Arabs would permit further immigration of Jews into Palestine if they allowed annihilation of a majority, and if the British mandate ever were renewed.

"You are not here to think for the Arabs, I don't know," replied Dr. Wolpey.

Representative Russell C. Connelley, Democrat of Connecticut, co-sponsor of the measure, offered a statement for the record. Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York and Samuel Weiss of Pennsylvania, Democrats, also voiced their approval.

Mrs. Judith Epstein, president of Hahinukh, sketched the work of its members in the upbuilding of Palestine, and Dr. Wallace C. Lowdermilk of the Department of Agriculture declared the arid lands made productive by the waste and poor farm land by the Jewish colonists.

FAMOUS EDITOR WAS ONE OF FIRST 32 FOES OF NAZIS

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Joseph Wirth to serve as Minister of Finance, but the invitation had to be rescinded because of opposition in nationalistic circles.

Dr. Bernhard began his journalistic career at the age of twenty-one when he became editor of the financial section of the weekly, "Die Welt am Montag." His articles signed "Gracchus" attracted wide attention and he later joined the famous publishing house, Ullstein & Co. as co-editor.

Subsequently Dr. Bernhard served with "The Berliner Tageblatt" and "The Berliner Morgenpost." In 1907 he returned to the Ullstein concern and was assigned as political editor of all Ullstein papers. He was responsible for the organization of Ullstein Dienst, an international news service. When Ullstein took over the "Vossische Zeitung" in 1913, Dr. Bernhard became editor-in-chief.

Dr. Bernhard came to the United States in 1941. He was the author of thirty books on politics, economics and finance. He was a former president of the International Federation of Journalists.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Bernhard; a daughter, Eva Bernhard Robinson; a brother, Eugene Bernhard, both of Tel-Aviv, Palestine, and a stepson, Dr. Herbert Landshager.

SINGER WROTE OF POLISH JEWS

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proofreader on the night shift of a small Jewish daily.

In 1918 he married Genia Kupferstok and with her faced starvation, murder-raids and pogroms which came in the wake of civil war. At the end of 1921 they returned to Warsaw and the next year a volume of his short stories, "Pearls," appeared in Yiddish.

Abraham Cahan, editor-in-chief of The Jewish Daily Forward of New York, came upon the title story, "Pearls," reprinted it in his paper, and made Mr. Singer his Polish correspondent in 1923. After eleven years' service Mr. Singer came to the United States in 1934 and became a member of the editorial staff of The Forward.

In 1925 a second book of his short stories, "The River Breaks Up," appeared in Yiddish. It was followed by "The New Homeland," an account of his extensive tour of the Soviet Union in 1926 as a correspondent of The Forward. In 1932 The Forward serialized his novel, "Yoske Kalk."

His works, translated into English, included "The River Breaks Up," thirteen short stories including the sombre panorama of the river Vistula, published in 1938, and "East of Eden," a parable of the poor European Jew, 1939.

Besides his widow, Mr. Singer leaves a son, Pvt. Joseph Singer, of the Army.

as neurologist at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Sachs had served as president of the medical board of Mount Sinai Hospital, consulting physician at Manhattan State Hospital and Montefiore Home, professor of clinical neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, president of the First International Neurological Congress.

He served as president of the Academy of Medicine in 1933 and '34. He was a member of the Association of American Physicians, honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and corresponding member of the Paris and Moscow neurological societies. He was the author of "Mental and Nervous Diseases of Children," published in 1895; "Nervous Disorders from Birth Through Adolescence" (with Dr. L. Hausman), 1926, and "Keeping Your Child Normal," 1936.

Dr. Sachs married Miss Bettina R. Stein in 1887. She died in September, 1940.

Surviving are his second wife, Mrs. Rosetta F. Sachs; and two daughters by his first marriage, Mrs. Alice S. Plaut and Mrs. Helen S. Straus, wife of Nathan Straus, former Federal Housing Administrator. A funeral service was held in the chapel of Temple Emanuel-EI, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

Eight hundred persons attended the services. Dr. Foster Kennedy, professor of neurology at Cornell Medical College, delivered a eulogy. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia headed a group of honorary pall bearers.

Dr. Samuel M. Goldenson, rabbi of Temple Emanuel-EI, officiated at the services, which included a reading of the Shema and Twenty-third Psalm. Dr. Kennedy recited the honors that came to Dr. Sachs in being chosen to head organizations of medical men and spoke of Dr. Sachs' valuable contributions to medicine "and the cause of humanity." To his various endeavors "he brought distinction of conduct and of word," Dr. Kennedy said.

ROSENWALD ENDORSES ABROGATION

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have in England or in France under normal conditions.

Dr. Heller asserted that it would not be sufficient, in the post-war world to rely on European countries to relax their immigration laws to absorb parts of Jewry which have escaped Nazi persecution. Nor would it cause any repulsion on the Jews long since settled in America and other countries, he added, to create a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, though many have feared it.

If the gates of Palestine had been open as a haven for those Jews who have fallen victim to Nazi brutality, Dr. Heller declared, it is probable that from 1922 to the present, at least a million who now be dead might be enjoying a free existence, and the prospect of seeing their descendants around them in their later years.

He assured the committee that the witnesses opposing the founding of a Jewish commonwealth represented only a small minority of opinion, and said that the Ameri-